This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application.

Listing of Claims:

1. (Currently Amended) A method for making a hypermutable bacterium comprising the steps of:

introducing into a bacterium a polynucleotide encoding a form of a dominant negative PMS2 mismatch repair protein under the control of an inducible transcription regulatory sequence; and

inducing said inducible transcription regulatory sequence in said bacterium; wherein said polynucleotide comprises a truncation mutation, and wherein said dominant negative PMS2 mismatch repair protein exerts a dominant negative effect on mismatch repair when expressed in said bacterium, whereby said bacterium becomes hypermutable.

- 2-5. (Canceled)
- 6. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 1 wherein the <u>dominant negative PMS2</u> mismatch repair <u>gene protein</u> is <u>a dominant negative</u> human <u>PMS2 protein</u> <u>PMS2</u>.
- 7. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 1 wherein the <u>dominant negative</u> mismatch repair <u>gene protein</u> is <u>a dominant negative</u> plant <u>PMS2 PMS2 protein</u>.
- 8-15. (Canceled)
- 16. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 7 wherein said polynucleotide encoding a dominant negative PMS2 form of a mismatch repair protein comprises a truncation mutation at codon 134.
- 17. (Currently amended) The method of claim 6 wherein said polynucleotide encoding a dominant negative PMS2 form of a mismatch repair protein comprises a truncation mutation at codon 134.

18. (Currently Amended) A homogeneous composition of <u>induced</u>, cultured, hypermutable bacteria which comprise a polynucleotide encoding a <u>dominant negative</u> form of a mismatch repair protein under the control of an inducible transcription regulatory sequence, <u>wherein said polynucleotide comprises a truncation mutation</u>, and wherein said <u>dominant negative</u> mismatch repair protein is a <u>dominant negative</u> PMS2 mismatch repair protein, wherein said <u>dominant negative</u> PMS2 mismatch repair protein exerts a dominant negative effect when expressed in said bacteria, and wherein said bacteria are induced.

19-25. (Canceled)

- 26. (Previously presented) The homogeneous composition of claim 18 wherein the bacteria express a protein which consists of the first 133 amino acids of PMS2.
- 27. (Currently Amended) The homogeneous composition of claim 26 wherein the dominant negative PMS2 mismatch repair protein is a dominant negative human PMS2 mismatch repair protein.

28-70. (Canceled)

- 71. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 1 wherein the polynucleotide encoding a dominant negative form of a PMS2 mismatch repair protein comprises a truncation mutation at codon 134.
- 72. (Currently Amended) A method for making a hypermutable bacterium comprising the steps of:

introducing into a bacterium a polynucleotide encoding a <u>dominant negative</u> form of a mismatch repair protein under the control of an inducible transcription regulatory sequence, <u>wherein said dominant negative</u> mismatch repair protein is selected from the group consisting of a <u>dominant negative</u> PMSR and <u>a dominant negative</u> PMS2L mismatch repair protein; and inducing said bacterium;

wherein said <u>dominant negative</u> mismatch repair protein exerts a dominant negative effect on mismatch repair when expressed in said bacterium, whereby said bacterium becomes hypermutable.

73. (Currently amended) A homogeneous composition of <u>induced</u>, cultured, hypermutable bacteria which comprise a polynucleotide encoding a <u>dominant negative</u> form of a mismatch repair protein selected from the group consisting of a <u>dominant negative</u> PMSR and a <u>dominant negative</u> PMS2L mismatch repair protein under the control of an inducible transcription regulatory sequence, wherein said <u>dominant negative</u> mismatch repair protein exerts a dominant negative effect when expressed in said bacteria, <u>and wherein said bacteria</u> is induced.